

heart. As a matter of fact all reports from the capital tonight are most encouraging. The Grand Duke is fighting now with little more than 25 per cent of Russian potential military strength. Germany and Austria have every available man there. Russia at the outset of the war had few, if any, armaments, and now it has a modern army of 1,000,000 men and not a moment of the equipment required. Ammunition and war material plants have sprung up in many interior cities.

She is accumulating equipment and big guns. Russia is willing to accept retreats and retirement at this time, with occasional battles. Every one lost is indispensable to the Tenth.

### "SITUATION UNCERTAIN"

London "Times" Critic Thinks Russian Munitions Doubtful Factor.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. London, July 19.—Charles Repington, the military critic of the Times, in discussing the reports of the situation on the eastern battle front, gathered from the official reports and the despatches of Stanley Washburn, questions whether the movement of Gen. von Mackensen is the decisive operation of the campaign.

He says that doubtless it is very important, "and if he could only hold the line between Kovel, Cholm and Lublin while the Austrians check Gen. Ivanoff it will sever the direct connection of the Russian armies and prove highly dangerous in the event of the retirement of the Russians from the Vistula."

"But if, as seems likely," he continues, "Gen. von Mackensen check Gen. Ivanoff, then Gen. von Mackensen's operation must be regarded as only a part of a whole and the grandiose operation now in progress must be considered from this point of view."

"This campaign has been fought before in circumstances not so totally dissimilar from a broad strategic point of view that we cannot afford to disregard the lessons of history."

Col. Repington refers to the operations of Napoleon in 1812 and continues: "In view of that precedent we must not allow the doings of the two armies in the south to lead to the underestimation of the character of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's stroke in the center and the north."

Turning to the Polish theatre proper he sees evidence of a general Russian retreat behind the Vistula and the Narew River.

"It has been clear now for some time," he comments, "that the retirement was inevitable. The Russians are now back on their river lines. The question whether they can afford to remain there even depends upon the strength of the German offensive against the Narew and the possibility of retreating it successfully."

"There should be no anxiety as to the result were Russian munitions such a doubtful factor. But they are seriously deficient in this situation is most uncertain and the events of the next few weeks promise to have a dramatic interest."

### MOVING ON WARSAW.

Russians Defending Line Only 10 Miles From City.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. London, July 19.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs to-night that the Russians are fighting magnificently and have taken strong positions against the German advance through Przasnysz.

"On three sides of the Warsaw salient," he says, "the enemy is pressing forward with renewed vigor. The attack is the culmination of the efforts the Germans have been making ever since last November to redeem their failure to capture the city."

"Each of their advances has had in view the placing of their armies in positions from which at a given moment they could make a combined advance, threatening Warsaw simultaneously from the north, south and west. The moment for these movements, they believe, has now arrived. The movements have already led to very heavy fighting in the Narew River region and below the railway from Cholm to Lublin and Ivangorod."

"The retirement of the Russians toward the Narew was for the purpose of taking stronger positions and that has been followed necessarily by a change of the line west of Warsaw on the Bzura and Rawa rivers. If this army had remained where it was, it would have been left in the air and therefore it has been withdrawn to the Bzura line of fortifications, which position was reckoned the strongest but which has been made still more formidable since then. The possibility of holding this line, however, must depend upon what happens to the north, although it is only sixteen miles from Warsaw."

"To the south the pressure of the enemy coming from that direction is that severe between the Vistula River and Bykhava, and from the north between Clechbanow and Makowa. The Russians are fighting magnificently and are endeavoring to turn out large quantities of munitions. The output of war materials of all kinds is steadily increasing. The Russian nation is very patriotic and reverses if necessary. It has never felt more certainty of ultimate victory."

### BIG WAR ORDER REPORTED.

Baldwin Locomotive Works Said to Have \$97,000,000 Contract.

Reports in Wall Street yesterday had it that the big war order of the Baldwin Locomotive Works amounts to \$100,000,000. The contract is to be largely handled by the Edgemoor Munitions Company, recently incorporated. The new company is to spend \$1,500,000 for buildings to be completed within four months.

The big order is said to be for 5,000,000 three inch loaded shrapnel to cost \$181,200,000. In addition orders from the Russian Government for locomotives, war wheels and axles, trucks and tractors total \$10,500,000. The Baldwin company is further to make a quantity of munitions. Of \$2 a rifle on 1,500,000 rifles to be made by the Remington Arms Company in a plant to be erected at Eddystone to cost \$1,500,000 and to become at the end of the rifle contract the property of the Baldwin company.

The Baldwin is shortly to increase their force for their locomotive work from 7,000 to 12,000, it is reported.

### 12,500 Jews Fighting for Britain.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. London, July 19.—The Very Rev. Joseph H. Hertz, chief rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire, stated at a public meeting to-night that there are 12,500 Jews serving with the British forces.

### Ship Blown Up in Suez Canal.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. London, July 19.—The steamship Teutonic has been blown up in the Suez Canal, according to a dispatch received to-night. She was bound for Liverpool for Yokohama. She belonged to A. Holt & Co. and was 1,522 tons.

### British Submarine Sinks Ship.

London, July 19.—A Sofia despatch says that a British submarine has sunk the steamer Haska in the Sea of Marmara, as well as the ship Haidar, which was carrying her cargo at Haifa. The steamer Haska was carrying a cargo of wheat and other goods. The Haidar was carrying a cargo of wheat and other goods. The Haska was carrying a cargo of wheat and other goods. The Haidar was carrying a cargo of wheat and other goods.

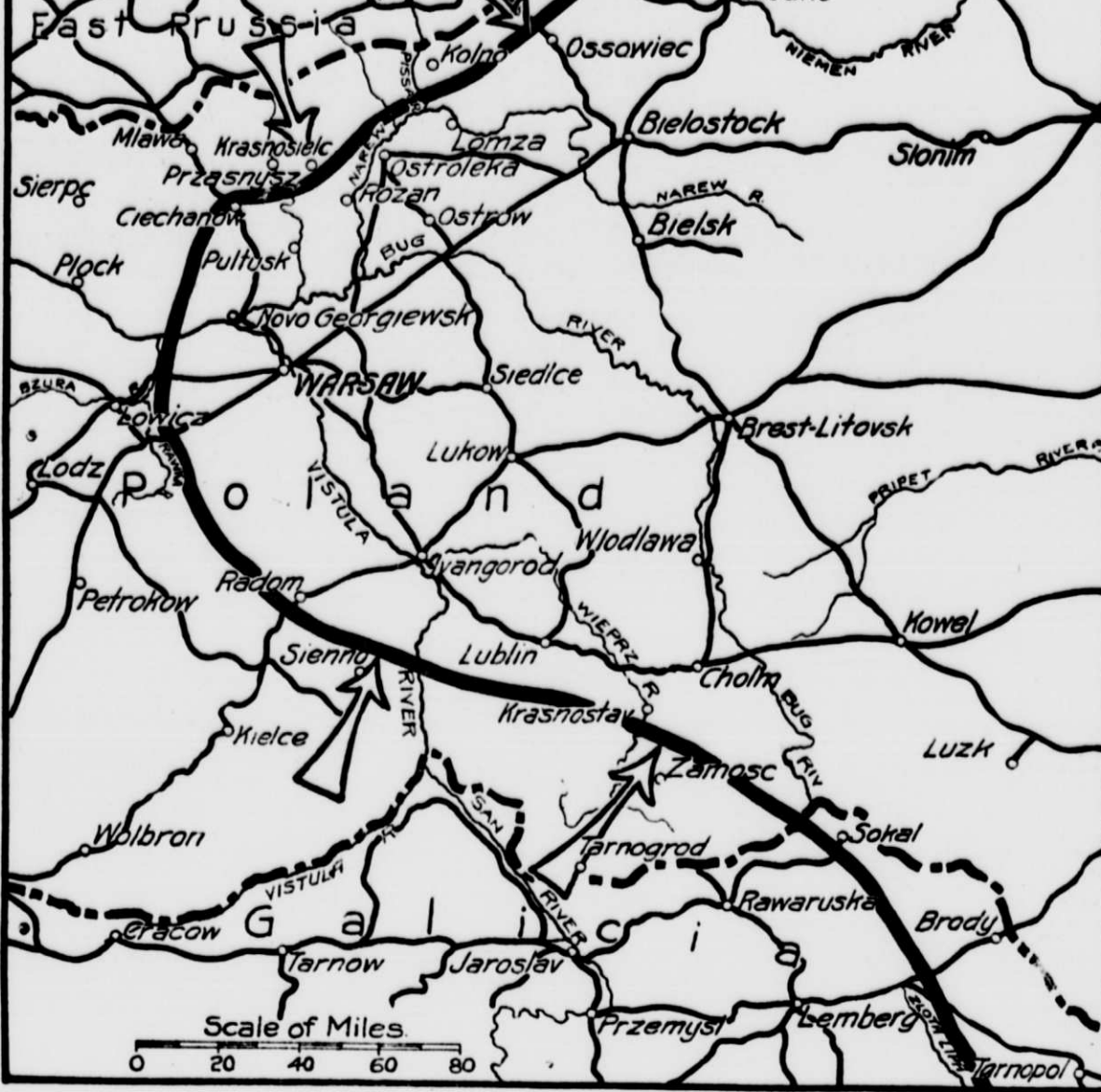
## GERMANS STRIVING TO CUT OFF WARSAW

The limits of space make it impossible to show the full length of the Eastern battle line to-day. It extends to a point far north of Grodno and takes in the Baltic provinces of Russia.

Three main offensive movements are shown, however. The one striking toward Ossowiec has for its object the Bzura and Vistula.

The advance, which has passed south of Przasnysz, has backed the Russians up against the Narew and a crossing there would give the Germans a chance to cut communications with Warsaw.

The third, which is going north between Lublin and Cholm, has also for its object the cutting off of communications with Warsaw, by the capture of important railroads. Further to the south is the army of Gen. von Linsingen and the Austrians, which are keeping Bukovina clear for the present.



## ARRESTS FOR TREASON EXPECTED IN CANADA

Prominent Men of Windsor, Ont., Are Said to Be Involved.

Detroit, July 19.—Charges of treason which will cause the arrest of several men prominent in the affairs of Windsor, Ont., are looked for soon as the result of investigations conducted jointly by the United States and Canadian immigration departments.

It is said on good authority that the net which is being drawn by the immigration departments of both countries will catch certain residents of Windsor, but whether these men are civilians or Government officials cannot be learned. To quote an official, the two men arrested on Saturday on treason charges "are but small fish." These men were charged with smuggling alien enemies of Canada into the United States and that their operations are said to have been on a small scale in comparison with that done by others and with the knowledge of certain men whose duty it was to apprehend the smugglers and those being smuggled.

It is said that a lake freighter took aboard several alien enemies of Great Britain at Windsor and landed them at a port in the United States without having them undergo the necessary inspection by immigration inspectors. The capture of the ship will be arrested. Large numbers of aliens have been smuggled into this country in the vicinity of Detroit during the past few months and it was with difficulty that the immigration inspectors were kept from the situation. The assistance of the Dominion inspectors was sought and granted. Since then both Governments have been working together on all phases of the smuggling traffic.

Just how much up and how far these charges will reach cannot be told at present, but it has been stated on good authority that the further the investigations are carried the more men become implicated and that the time is near when Government officials will order the arrests.

### Wealthy German in Detroit Said to Be Concerned.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The British Ambassador asked the State Department yesterday if there was any way of proceeding against the American citizen who was suspected of having supplied money to certain persons in Windsor, Ont., which was used to destroy Canadian Government property.

The plain intimation was conveyed that the embassy would be able to present convincing evidence in the case. There was recently an attempt to dynamite an armory and also a factory which was making clothing for British troops and the embassy's complaint referred to this incident.

At the State Department the opinion was expressed that there was no extradition for a conspiracy of this character of neutrality, and that plan is being considered. The wealthy German's name was not made public here.

### AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE CAUGHT.

Had Descended to Make Repairs After Being Hit at Bari.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Rome, July 19.—News from Bari leaves little doubt that the captured Austrian aeroplane which was attacked and hit by anti-aircraft guns. It descended to the sea to make repairs, and while thus engaged an armed boat from Bari's approach and seized the craft before its aviator could rise.

The two occupants were called upon to surrender. At this one of them fired a revolver into the motor and rendered it useless. Then both men held their hands and were seized. The aeroplane can be repaired.

### Austro-German Customs Union.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BERLIN, via London, July 19.—The Mid-European Economic Association will meet in this city on July 23 and 24 to discuss the possibility of forming a custom union between Austria and Germany.

## ITALIANS WIN FIGHT ON ISONZO FRONT

Capture 2,000 Men and 30 Officers—Gain Rapidly in March on Toblach.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 19.—The Times correspondent at Milan telegraphs that there has been a notable intensification in the Italian operations. Brilliant results are being obtained, he says, in the Dolomites, where the Italians are winning mile after mile of the road to Toblach.

Meanwhile important gains have been made on the Isonzo front in the neighborhood of Gorizia, according to a despatch from Bologna. In the direction of Tarnovo the Italians have advanced 1,500 yards.

The War Office at Rome issued the following official statement to-night: "Our offensive in the Polanega zone is developing. Our troops advancing in the deep valley of the Anseli attacked the enemy, who was entrenched at Margona Bridge, and carried the position, consisting of three black-houses, with the bayonet."

In the Carnia region a bombardment of Fort Herman has been begun by our artillery. Severe damage already has been caused.

In the Isonzo region yesterday, several bloody engagements have enabled us to progress further in the occupation of the Carso positions. We captured several lines of fortified and armored trenches, taking 2,000 prisoners of whom thirty were officers. Together with six machine guns, 1,500 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. Today the attack was resumed by our troops.

Zarich despatches say that the reports of cholera in southern Austria continue to arrive. It is said that on this account the Germans have refused to send further reinforcements to the Italian front.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Rome telegraphs that Fort Hanel, the chief of the Malborghetto defenses, is now replying only spasmodically to the fire of the Italians.

He adds that fighting of a very severe nature is in progress on the Isonzo front and that an Italian attack in force on the Carso plateau began today.

### CASUALTIES OF 42,434 AT THE DARDANELLES

Premier Asquith's Report to Commons Shows Loss of 8,084 Officers.

LONDON, July 19.—Premier Asquith told the House of Commons to-day that the total casualty list of the Dardanelles expedition to date in killed, wounded and missing is 42,434 officers and men. Figures both naval and military branches of the service.

Of this number 8,084 were officers, of whom 1,933 were killed.

### GERMAN COAL FOR SWEDEN.

Berlin Government Permits Exportation Which England Refused.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Rome, via London, July 19.—The North German Gazette says that England has refused to grant Sweden coal necessary for use in that country. Germany has permitted the export of 600,000 tons of coal to Sweden.

Negotiations concerning the export of a limited quantity of dyeing materials and medicaments are pending.

### Extends Felsco Bond Deposits.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, July 19.—The fiscal authorities have extended the time for the deposit of the Felsco Railway's 5 per cent bonds indemnity in case of bonds which had expired. The order is to enable men who have been mobilized for military service to make deposits. Eight thousand tons of bonds have been deposited up to now.

## BERLIN URGED LONDON TO PLEDGE NEUTRALITY

Denies Haldane's Assertion That Peace Proposal Was Rejected in 1912.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BERLIN, via London, July 19.—The North German Gazette officially refutes to-day the assertion made recently by Lord Haldane that Germany had frustrated efforts made by him in 1912 to establish a peace treaty with Germany.

The real facts show, this paper says, that Germany offered different suggestions for the arrangement of a neutrality treaty with England, trying to meet Sir Edward Grey's objections by establishing a basis of mutual obligation that either country remain neutral should the other be involved in war.

"Sir Edward Grey," the paper continues, "insisted in a vague and indistinct way that England would promise not to attack Germany and would not join any combination or enter an agreement, the purpose of which was to attack Germany. He promised as well to observe an unaggressive policy toward Germany but finally refused to accept the hand of friendship."

For this reason he declined to accept the hand of friendship. He said that Germany and the German statesmen concluded that England had already joined an anti-German combination. An exchange of notes between Sir Edward Grey and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in London, and the military conventions between England, France and Russia of November, 1912, supported this suspicion.

### AMERICAN LONG A PRISONER.

Seized by Germans Last October and Compelled to Work.

LONDON, July 19.—Charles B. Pray of Flint, Mich., reached here to-day from Germany, where he says he had been held in a concentration camp since October. He has filed an affidavit with Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul-General, to this effect and the statement has been forwarded by Mr. Skinner to Washington.

Pray says he was in Germany installing self-starters in automobiles when the war began and that he was seized and held as an Englishman in spite of the fact that he carried an American passport and had a birth certificate. He was sent to the concentration camp at Mauthausen and while there made unsuccessful attempts to communicate with the American consulate.

Later he was transferred to Wurttemberg, where he refused to work on military automobiles and was forced to perform hard manual labor.

### ENGLAND HAS PAID \$3,500,000.

Settles With American Owners for Cotton Cargoes Diverted.

LONDON, July 19.—Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the British Government since March 11 has paid £700,000 (\$3,500,000) on cotton cargoes. Twenty-five of the cargoes were purchased outright in accordance with arrangements made with the American shippers.

During this period forty-nine vessels with cargoes made up solely or partly of cotton have been diverted to ports of the United Kingdom and eleven to other British ports, making a total of sixty vessels.

### ITALIAN CRUISER

Giuseppe Garibaldi, Attacked by Austrian Craft, Sinks in Fifteen Minutes.

### MOST OF CREW SAVED

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Rome, July 19.—The Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi was sunk yesterday by an Austrian submarine while participating in a bombardment of the settlements and railroad near Cattaro. Nearly all of the crew of 550 were saved. After the vessel had been struck the men gathered on the deck and cried: "Long live the King!"

### ITALY'S LOSSES FEW.

Main Fleet Held in Reserve, Possibly for Attack in Force.

## SUBMARINE SINKS ITALIAN CRUISER

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The Garibaldi was one of a squadron of four old cruisers. While they were bombarding the settlements near Cattaro a number of Italian torpedo boats operating against Gravosa destroyed the barracks and effected a landing. Meanwhile the cruisers approached closely enough to draw out the Austrian battleships stationed there, but these ships remained at their moorings, although they were of more modern type than the Italian attackers.

The Admiralty announcement of the engagement was as follows: "On July 19 one of our naval divisions, consisting of the old cruisers Varese, Ferruccio, Garibaldi and Pisano, entered Cattaro waters and bombarded and damaged the railroad and the nearby localities."

At the same time our torpedo boats operating against Gravosa destroyed a machinery depot, the barracks and other military buildings and effected a landing. Our cruisers approached closely enough to force recognition from the Austrian battleships stationed there, but these, though of a more modern type than our ships, refused to accept our challenge to battle.

While our ships were steaming off they were attacked by submarines. The Garibaldi was hit and sank. The crew assembled calmly on deck and cried: "Long live the King!" Almost the entire crew was saved.

### ITALY'S LOSSES FEW.

Main Fleet Held in Reserve, Possibly for Attack in Force.

LONDON, July 19.—An Austrian submarine torpedoed and sank the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi yesterday morning off Ragusa, according to a wireless despatch from Berlin. The announcement was made last night in an official statement issued at Vienna.

The official announcement was as follows: "An Austrian submarine this morning torpedoed and sank, south of Ragusa, the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi. The cruiser foundered within fifteen minutes."

The losses to the Italian navy so far have been very few, a fact probably due to the Italian fleet's main body of the fleet in an unannounced shelter. There have been reports at various times that the main body of the Italian fleet was being attacked, but so far Italy has held her fleet in reserve.

The only notable exploit performed by Italian submarines was early in the war when Montenegro was being attacked by the Italian infantry. At that time a squadron of torpedo boats aided the land forces by shelling the city.

The Italian navy losses to date include two torpedo boat destroyers, one submarine, which was sunk during an encounter with an Austrian submarine. The Italian navy has lost two submarines, which were sunk off the coast of Cattaro.

A Rome despatch quotes a refugee from Pola as saying that two Austrian submarines, which were sunk off the coast of Cattaro, had not returned and are probably lost. They carried crews of twenty and forty men, respectively.

### SAW NO SUBMARINES.

Tuscania's Captain Says Passengers' Claims Were Imaginative.

Capt. McLean of the Anchor Line Tuscania, in yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, said neither he nor any of his officers saw German submarines in the Irish Sea, notwithstanding the assertions of some of the Tuscania's passengers. The impression of officials of the line is that the mere fear of submarines inspired wrought up voyagers to see them where in ordinary times would be regarded as sea or cloud shapes close to the water.

Naturally Capt. McLean received the Admiralty warning of the activity of submarines off the southwest coast of Ireland, and just as naturally some of the passengers heard of the fact that the submarine was somewhat misty, one of the crew, about the other on the port side, about a beam, and ten miles away.

### Linked With German Culture.

"And above all the war has had the effect of making the German Americans without detriment to the loyalty to their new fatherland more intensely conscious of their German extraction and of linking them more closely with German culture. As these circles represent an important part of the population of the United States, it would be unjust for this reason to forgo any other to speak in general of an unfriendly sentiment of the American populace toward Germany."

"Besides, these German Americans there are other component parts of the American populace—though not quite as numerous—whose sympathies are on the side of Germany. In any case we are justified in hoping that the sympathies of the Americans for the German people will increase in proportion to the growth of their knowledge of the German people."

"The enormous accomplishments of Germany in this war, her remarkable success in the field of science and in the economic sphere, have attracted the attention of the United States in an undegraded degree to German organizations. Circles which hitherto knew little or nothing of Germany have begun to occupy themselves with this country."

### Continued as to the Right.

"It would not be opportune to investigate here the reasons why the German people have been born on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. But we Germans should not overlook the fact that such conceptions prevail among the American people and that the parties fostering these conceptions are convinced that they are in the right in supporting their viewpoint, so different from ours."

"It is the same with them in this question as it is with the German people in the question of believing themselves to be injured by America. If, however, each nation subjectively believes itself to be in the right, the question arises, what would be the best means of effecting a compromise?"

"The answer cannot be doubtful. Germany and the United States of America have this far continued in peace and friendship. No country has contributed so much to the uplift of the population of the United States as Germany. Political or economic conflicts of any systematic significance do not exist between the two countries. It is therefore merely a question of misunderstandings such as are also likely to occur between two friends."

No cool-headed man will light heartedly sacrifice a friendship of many years standing just because for once he cannot agree with a friend. And so, also, cautious nations will act. The friendship between Germany and America is a precious possession for both nations and it is truly worth while to look after its preservation."

### 25,000 ORDERED FROM CITY.

Greeks of Aivali Protest Against Turkish Deceit.

PARIS, July 19.—The Havas Agency has received the following from its Aivali correspondent: "The inhabitants of Aivali, a small town of Asia Minor on the Gulf of Adramiti, numbering about 25,000 Greeks, have been ordered to evacuate the city and retire to the interior of Asia Minor. The people of the city are not disposed to leave their homes of unknown fate without offering a 'good distance'."

### \$15,000,000 Loan for India.

LONDON, July 19.—The Morning Post learns from its Calcutta correspondent that the Indian Government has decided to issue an internal loan of \$15,000,000 at 4 per cent, the interest to be paid in gold and to be redeemed from five to eight years.

## U.S. DOESN'T UNDERSTAND GERMANY, SAYS GERHARD

Each Country Has Misconception of Other, He Says—Full Text of Berlin Article by Count von Bernstorff's Envoy.

### THE SUN HAS ALREADY PUBLISHED BY CABLE EXCERPTS FROM THE ARTICLE IN "DER TAG" OF BERLIN BY DR. MEYER-GERHARD, THE SPECIAL ENVOY SENT TO BERLIN BY COUNT VON BERNSTORFF IN WASHINGTON TO EXPLAIN THE REAL SENTIMENT OF AMERICANS TOWARD GERMANY AND THE WAR. A FULL TRANSLATION OF DR. MEYER-GERHARD'S ARTICLE, RECEIVED YESTERDAY FROM THE SUN'S CORRESPONDENT IN BERLIN, FOLLOWS:

BERLIN, June 30.—Upon his return from the United States Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, Chief Privy Councillor, published an article in Der Tag headed, "Germany—America," of which the following is a complete translation:

"During times of excitement, when calm reflection is impaired by the heat of sympathies or antipathies, as in the present war of the nations, misunderstandings are bound to arise and present a serious menace. My sojourn in America during the first nine months of the war and my present closer acquaintance with the prevalent opinion in Germany of America have convinced me that these two countries absolutely fail to understand each other."

"In Germany the former very friendly and kind sentiment for Americans has been another, inasmuch as the leaning toward England of public sentiment in the United States has been the cause of the American people's attitude of indifference toward Germany. The attitude of our enemies has been accepted as an unfriendly act."

"In the United States, on the other hand, Germany is accused of having broken the neutrality of Belgium and of having sold herself to militarism for the purpose of conquering the empire. And yet, but not least, the violent deaths of American citizens on the Lusitania has succeeded in effectively prejudicing public sentiment against Germany."

"To a profound leaning of the United States toward England it must be admitted that the American press, in most cases, has not succeeded in remaining on the difficult road of neutrality."

"Light and Shadow of Press. With a few praiseworthy exceptions, preeminently of the papers edited in New York, the press has been inclined to bestow too much light on England and too much shadow on Germany. This is not the place to discuss the causes attributable to the technique of news service which have led to this attitude of the American press that we have considered so unfair. But it must be pointed out with special emphasis that notwithstanding the fact that the estimated influence of the newspapers on public opinion in the United States, such public opinion is by no means to be identified with the attitude of these newspapers."

"American statesmen love to speak of the large mass of thinking, calm and reserved American citizens, and to designate the influence of these politically non-prominent classes of the population as being decisive. Manifest personal experiences, which I have had occasion to gather in various parts of the United States, have convinced me that these circles are far more well disposed toward Germany than might be expected from the attitude of the very newspapers which they read. Besides it must not be overlooked that the United States has inherited its language, its law, a large part of its public organizations and a thousand sundries regulating daily life from England, and that the language common to both countries has facilitated to a great extent the spread of English influence."

"The enormous accomplishments of Germany in this war, her remarkable success in the field of science and in the economic sphere, have attracted the attention of the United States in an undegraded degree to German organizations. Circles which hitherto knew little or nothing of Germany have begun to occupy themselves with this country."

"And above all the war has had the effect of making the German Americans without detriment to the loyalty to their new fatherland more intensely conscious of their German extraction and of linking them more closely with German culture. As these circles represent an important part of the population of the United States, it would be unjust for this reason to forgo any other to speak in general of an unfriendly sentiment of the American populace toward Germany."

"Besides, these German Americans there are other component parts of the American populace—though not quite as numerous—whose sympathies are on the side of Germany. In any case we are justified in hoping that the sympathies of the Americans for the German people will increase in proportion to the growth of their knowledge of the German people."

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